THE DAILY CONSERVATIVE.
JOHN D. HYMAN & Co., Proprietors.

TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION:

The following are the only terms of subscription to THE CONSERVATIVE:

DAILY PAPER, 1 month,	$ 3 00
" 3 months,	8 00
" 6 months,	15 00
WEEKLY PAPER, 3 months,	3 00
6 months,	5 00

Always to be paid in advance, and paper stopped when the time paid for expires.

THE DAILY CONSERVATIVE.

Vol. I.] RALEIGH, N. C., MONDAY, JULY 25, 1864. [No. 80.

ADVERTISING RATES.

The following rates will be charged for all advertisements inserted in the DAILY and WEEKLY CONSERVATIVE:

ONE SQUARE OF EIGHT LINES, OR LESS

One day,	$ 3 00	One week,	$18 00
Two days,	6 00	Two weeks,	36 00
Three days,	9 00	Three weeks,	45 00
Four days,	12 00	One month,	72 00
Five days,	15 00	Two months,	144 00

Fifty words, or eight lines or less count a square, and additional squares will be charged the same. Advertisements inserted once, twice or three times a week will be charged $4 a square for every insertion.

When sent by letter, the money must accompany the advertisement. Marriages, deaths, religious and other notices charged as advertisements and must be paid in advance.

Telegraphic News.

[REPORTS OF THE PRESS ASSOCIATION.]

Entered according to act of Congress, in the year 1861, by J. S. THRASHER, in the Clerk's Office of the District Court of the Confederate States of the Northern District of Georgia.

From Georgia.

ATLANTA, July 22.

About two o'clock this evening the enemy attacked our left, under Stewart, with great vigor, and were received with a galling fire, from both artillery and infantry, which caused them to falter. When the order was given to charge, our troops left their breastworks and charged with great gallantry, driving the enemy from two lines of their entrenchments and inflicting immense slaughter, capturing a large number of prisoners and twenty pieces of artillery.

Among their killed are, Gen. McPherson, shot through the heart, Brig. Gen. Giles A. Smith and Yankee Gen. Hood.

Gen. Graham lost a leg.

Gen. Hardee having passed and routed the enemy's flank is now in their rear doing great execution. Fighting still continues.

Later from Georgia.

ATLANTA, July 23.

General Wheeler last evening attacked the enemy's left in the neighborhood of Decatur, driving them, capturing five hundred wagons, with supplies, and a large number of prisoners. He is still pursuing them. There was very little fighting after dark yesterday. Two thousand prisoners, including seventy-five commissioned officers, twenty-five pieces of artillery, and seven stand of colors have been brought in. Loss on either side not yet known. Our loss was severe in officers. Comparatively quiet reigns this morning, some little skirmishing on our left.

Official Dispatch from Gen. Hood—From Richmond.

RICHMOND, July 23.

The following dispatch was received at noon to-day:

ATLANTA, July 22, 10 p. m.

Secretary of War:

The army shifted its position, fronting on Peach Tree Creek, last night and Stewart's and Cheatham's corps formed in line of battle around the city.—Hardee's corps made a night march and attacked the enemy's extreme left to day about one o'clock. Hardee drove him from his works, capturing sixteen cannon and two stands of colors. Cheatham attacked the enemy and captured six pieces of artillery. During the engagement we captured about two thousand prisoners. Wheeler's cavalry routed the enemy in the neighborhood of Decatur to-day, capturing his camp. Our loss not yet fully ascertained. Maj. Gen. Walker was killed, and Brig. Gens Smith, Gist and Mercer wounded. Prisoners report M'Pherson killed. Our troops fought with great gallantry.

(Signed) J. B. HOOD, Gen.

RICHMOND, July 23.

A telegram from Press Reporter, conveying glorious tidings of success near Atlanta yesterday, was posted on the Bulletin Boards at an early hour, diffused general joy throughout the community.—Whilst a battle was deemed imminent, the people were somewhat taken by surprise at the announcement of victory, and anxiously awaited official confirmation, which came to hand at noon. Everybody is applauding Gen. Hood and his noble army for the skill and gallantry displayed in this engagement.

Later from the North.

RICHMOND, July 24.

The Washington correspondent of the *World* says that Stanton and Blair have not been on speaking terms for some time past. Blair, since the late raid, charged Stanton and Halleck with incompetency.—He was so abusive that Halleck remonstrated with Lincoln. How the matter will end is not known, but it is believed that Stanton will resign.

A correspondent of the *Tribune* says that Lincoln, in a private conversation, recognized all the elements of dissatisfaction which the new call for troops would produce, but stated emphatically that the men needed must be had. Should he fail he would go down with colors flying.

[SECOND DISPATCH.]

RICHMOND, July 24.

The Baltimore *Gazette* of the 23d was received to-night. The correspondence of Clay, of Alabama, Holcombe, of Virginia, and Geo. N. Sanders, with Greely, in reference to peace, is published. The former asked a safe conduct to Washington. Greely applied to Lincoln, who sent the documents, saying he would consider peace propositions based on the integrity of the Union, the abandonment of slavery, etc. Clay and Holcombe, in closing their letters to Greely, repelled the condition proposed by Lincoln.

GOOD NEWS IF TRUE—THE NOTORIOUS COLONEL KIRK REPORTED CAPTURED.

We learn from passengers who came down on the Morganton train last night, that it was reported in Statesville on yesterday and generally believed that the notorious bushwhacker Col. Kirk, of Camp Vance notoriety, is now a prisoner in our hands, and is safely lodged in jail in Abingdon, Va. This news was brought to Statesville by a man named Ingram, a private in Thomas' Legion, who has been on Provost duty in Abingdon for some time past but is now on his way to join his command near Asheville.—Ingram says that the day before he left Abingdon, he saw a yankee Colonel brought into the place by some of Morgan's men chained and placed in jail.—The men who were guarding him told Ingram in the presence of the prisoner that he was Col. Kirk of Taylorsville, Tenn., and the prisoner did not deny it. They also reported that a number of Morgan's men had suddenly dashed into Taylorsville, Tenn., capturing Kirk and killing forty of his men. Ingram was at first suspected in Statesville of being one of Kirk's emissaries, but upon a thorough examination of his papers they were found to be correct, and the Enrolling Officer at that place gave him transportation to Asheville. He came through on foot from Abingdon to Statesville. We hope the news he brings may be true, but even if it is let us relax none of our energies in preparing to meet that large band of organized tories which is known to be in the mountains and which may find some other leader equally as dangerous as Kirk.—*Salisbury Watchman.*

GRANT'S DEATH, GREENBACKS, &C.

A lady who arrived yesterday from Newbern, states that it was believed in that place when she left that Grant was dead. The flags were at half-mast in the port.

From other sources we learn, that greenbacks are selling in Newbern at *ten for one* in hard money.—Flour is twenty-five dollars per barrel there, and fresh beef fifty cents per pound. All kinds of produce were rapidly advancing, while greenbacks were as rapidly on the decline.

We notice flour is quoted in Washington city at from 20 to $25.—*State Journal.*

SHERMAN'S COMMISSARIAT—WHAT A SINGLE CORPS CONSUMES.

A correspondent of the Cincinnati *Commercial*, writing from Big Shanty, says:

The Commissary Department of the army is very complete, and now that the railway is open to Big Shanty, the army is supplied with full rations. Col. Remick, Commissary of the 4th Corps, informs me that six hundred head of cattle are killed per week in supplying the corps with fresh beef. The cattle are obtained chiefly in the Chicago markets and sent forward to the front. From Nashville they are driven forward at the rate of about eight miles per day, halting to graze at every point along the route where there is good grass. On reaching the front they are very fat and ready for the knife.

MONOCACY.

The battle at Monocacy bridge turns out a more serious affair than we supposed. We learn from an officer who has just arrived here, and who was wounded there, that we captured some six hundred or seven hundred prisoners. The loss of the enemy in killed and wounded he would not venture to state: they were utterly routed. Our loss was some seven hundred killed and wounded. Our entire army was on the ground, but Gordon's division alone was engaged. The forces of the enemy consisted of Wallace's troops (the 8th army corps) and Rickett's division of the 6th corps.

We captured in the expedition large numbers of horses and cattle, which were safely brought off.

Two corps from Grant's army had arrived in Maryland.—*Charlottesville (Va.) Chronicle.*

ANNOUNCEMENTS.

We are authorized to announce Gen. SAM'L F. PATTERSON as a Candidate for the State Senate in the district composed of the counties of Burke, Caldwell and McDowell. 80—te.

Pitt county.

For the Senate,
Dr. E. J. BLOUNT.
For the House of Commons,
C. PERKINS,
B. G. ALBRITTON.

The above ticket will be voted for by
77—te. SOLDIERS AND CITIZENS.

We are authorized to announce Gen. JESSE R. STUBBS, of Martin county, to represent the counties of Martin and Washington in the Senate of the next General Assembly. 77—2tpd.

Johnston County.

We are authorized to announce C. B. SANDERS for the Senate, and H. H. FINCH and JESSE HINNONT for the Commons, to represent Johnston county in the next Legislature. They are in favor of the re-election of Gov. VANCE, and opposed to Mr. Holden's Convention project. 74—te.

We are requested to announce JOHN POOL, Esq., as a candidate in the Senate for Bertie county. 71—3w.

WE are authorized to announce LIEUT. R. H. JONES, of Jones county, as a Candidate for the House of Commons. 30—te.

WE are authorized to announce EDWARD PATRICK, as a Candidate to represent Greene and Lenoir Counties in the Senate of the next Legislature of North Carolina.
July 8th, 1864. 66—10t.

Camp 2nd N. C. Infantry,
JUNE 27th, 1864.

To the Citizens of Wayne County, N. C.:

By request I announce myself a candidate to represent you in the Senate of your next General Assembly. If elected, I shall endeavor to serve your interests, if not elected I shall cheerfully abide your decision.

I am your obedient servant, &c.,
W. T. FAIRCLOTH.
July 8th, 1864. 66—te.

To the Voters of Bertie County:

FELLOW CITIZENS AND SOLDIERS:—I am a candidate for the House of Commons in the next General Assembly. If elected I will represent the county faithfully, with a due regard to the inteaests of both citizens and soldiers. And in my legislative capacity shall be governed, at all times by an earnest desire to promote the general welfare and honor of the State.

I am, respectfully,
Your Fellow-Citizen,
JAMES BOND.
July 7th, 1864. 65—te.

To the Voters of Bertie County!

FELLOW-CITIZENS: I am a candidate for a seat in the House of Commons, in the next Legislature of North Carolina. In coming before you for re-election to a seat, to which you have elevated me for six years in succession, I trust you need no proof that I have at heart only what I conceive to be for the best interest of our common country. If elected I shall permit no opportunity to pass without giving my support to all measures that will, in my opinion, promote the honor, dignity and prosperity of the State.

I am, sincerely, your fellow-citizen,
P. T. HENRY.
Colerain, Bertie county, June 16, 1864. 49—te.

WE are authorized to announce E. M. WELBORN as a candidate to represent the county of Wilkes in the House of Commons at the ensuing election. 33—tepd.

WE are authorized to announce the name of D. McD. LINDSAY, as a Candidate for re-election to the State Senate, from the Counties of Camden and Currituck.
May 27. 31—te.

Major A. D. CRUDUP, of the 47th Regiment N. C. Troops, is announced by his friends as a candidate to represent Franklin county in the Senate of the next General Assembly. He is a true Conservative and a supporter of Governor Vance. His position in the army precludes the possibility of his canvassing the county; but he hopes that his friends will see that his position is fully represented to the people.
June 27th, 1864. 57—te.

LEXINGTON, July 12, 1864.

EDITOR OF THE CONSERVATIVE: You are authorized to announce me as a Candidate for a seat in the House of Commons in the next Legislature. My political principles have always been those of a true Conservative and Henry Clay Whig.
71—tf. C. F. LOWE.

Bertie County.

WE ARE AUTHORISED TO ANNOUNCE HON. DAVID OUTLAW, the present Senator from Bertie, as a candidate for re-election. He will vote for the re-election of Gov. Vance, and for such measures as in his judgment are calculated to procure a speedy, just and honorable peace, on the basis of Southern Independence. He is, and has been from the beginning, opposed to a Convention, believing it to be a trick, by which North Carolina was to be withdrawn from the Confederacy.

We are also authorised to announce Capt W. M. SUTTON, as a candidate for the House of Commons. Capt. S. is in favor of Gov. Vance's election, and is a true Southern man.
July 18, 1864. 70—te.

WE are authorized to announce DR. JOHN F. FOARD a candidate to represent the county of Rowan in the House of Commons of the next General Assembly of the State.
July 1st, 1864. 60—te.

To the Soldiers and Citizens (voters) of Person County, N C.

At the solicitation of many friends, I have consented to become a candidate for the office of Sheriff of Person county, State of North Carolina.

Should you honor me with your sufferages and elect me, I can only promise to serve you with fidelity, to the best of my ability; on all occasions tobe in my place; besides, my opinions and actions in this war are well known to you all—that I deem it entirely unnecessary to say more, and leave it with the voters of this county to decide.

ALEX. M. LONG.
July 7th, 1864. 65—1m.

We are authorized and requested to announce Capt. A. H. MARTIN, 54th N. C. Regiment, of Wilkes county, a candidate to represent the freemen of Iredell, Alexander and Wilkes, in the Senate of the next General Assembly of North Carolina. Capt. Martin is a true Conservative, an emphatic Vance man, and an advocate of peace on the basis of separation and independence from the Northern States. 47—d4w&w3w.

BELMONT SCHOOL,
GRANVILLE COUNTY, N. C.

THE NEXT SESSION OF THIS SCHOOL BEGINS 29TH July, 1864. For particulars address
R. H. GRAVES, Oxford, N. C.
71—d11tw2tpd. (For Sassafras Fork Express.)

ADVERTISEMENTS.

BY THE GOVERNOR OF NORTH CAROLINA.

A PROCLAMATION.

WHEREAS, IT HATH BEEN REPRESENTED TO ME that Henderson Jones, late of the county of Guilford has been convicted of the murder of Wm. Stephenson, late of said county, and that the said Henderson Jones has escaped from prison and is now at large.

And, whereas, it hath also been represented to me that W. T. Evans, alias Turner Fry, of said county of Guilford, who stands indicted for the crime of Burglary in said county, hath also escaped from prison and is at large.

Now, therefore, to the end that the said Henderson Jones and the said W. T. Evans, alias Turner Fry, may be arrested and brought to justice for their said offences, I do issue this, my Proclamation, offering a reward of THREE HUNDRED DOLLARS for the apprehension and delivery of said Jones and THREE HUNDRED DOLLARS for the arrest and delivery of said Evans to the Sheriff of the county of Guilford aforesaid.

In witness whereof, Zebulon B. Vance, Captain, General and Commander-in-Chief, hath signed these presents and caused the Great Seal of the State to be affixed. [SEAL.]

Done at Raleigh this 22nd day of July, A. D., 1864, and in the year of American Independence, the eighty-ninth.

By the Governor,
Z. B. VANCE.
A. M. MCPHEETERS,
Private Secretary, pro tem.
July 23, 1864. 79—6t.

WANTED--

A COPYING CLERK.
Apply to
CAPT. J. W. HINSDALE, A. A. G.,
Headquarters Reserve N. C.,
Raleigh, N. C.
July 23, 1864. 79—3t.
** Confederate copy three times.

LOST,

BETWEEN THE SOUTH AND WEST GATES OF the Capital square, a GOLD BUTTON. The finder will be liberally rewarded by leaving it at the Express office.
July 22, 1864. 78—4t.

NOTICE.

WALTER A. THOMPSON WILL LEAVE GREENSborough and Hillsborough for the Army of Northern Virginia, on Friday, the 5th day of August next.

Persons desirous of sending boxes will please have them at the depots on the day before, properly directed and weig ed.

W. A. THOMPSON.
July 20, 1864. 78—td.

BACON FOR SOLDIER'S FAMILIES.

STATE OF NORTH CAROLINA,
SUBSISTENCE DEPARTMENT,
Raleigh, June 27, 1864.

To County Commissioners:

I am prepared to sell, at cost, to any of the counties of this State, for the use of indigent families of Soldiers, a portion of the Bacon accumulated for that purpose. County Commissioners, who are in need of Bacon, will communicate with me.
57—tf. THOS. D. HOGG, Maj. & C. S.

CAROLINA FEMALE COLLEGE.

THE EXERCISES OF THIS INSTITUTION WILL BE REsumed on Monday, the 1st of August, 1864, with a full corps of teachers. The boarding Department will be under the supervision of Col. Eli Spruill. For circular address
REV. J. R. GRIFFITH,
Ansonville, N. C.
July 18th, 1864 74—tf.

COMMITTED

TO THE JAIL OF WAKE COUNTY, N. C., AS A RUNaway, a negro boy, 8 or 9 years old, weighs about 45 pounds, 4 feet high, yellow, says his name is JIM, was hired to the Hospital at Weldon. and that he belongs to Mrs. Sophia Allen.

The owner of said boy is requested to come forward, prove property, pay charges and take him away, or he will be dealt with as the law directs.
W. H. HIGH,
Sheriff.
June 28th, 1864. 57—d1twtf.

$500 REWARD.

STOLEN FROM THE SUBSCRIBER ON THE NIGHT of the 2d inst., one bay MARE, three years old, large and likely. Her mane lies on the left side—rather dapple bay, black legs, mane and tail. Taken by Vaughn's Cavalry. Any person that will return said mare will receive the above reward.
JESSE VANNOY.
Wilbars, N. C., July 6, 1864. 13—w6w

STATE OF NORTH CAROLINA.—WAKE COUNTY:—Court of Pleas and Quarter Session; May Term, 1864.

James M. Booker, Young Booker, and others,
vs.
Elizabeth Upchurch, Monroe Upchurch, and others.

It appearing to the satisfaction of the Court that Richard Upchurch trades beyond the limits of the State, it is ordered that advertisement be made for six weeks, commanding all the said defendents to appear at the next term of this Court, and show cause why the prayer of this petition shall not be granted.
J. J. FERRELL, C. C. C.
July 6th, 1864. 12—w5t.

Sarah A. Dupree, and others, vs. Peter C. Dupree, Mary A. Dupree, and others. } Petition for partition of slaves. Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions for Wake County. To August Term, 1864.

It appearing that Peter C. Dupree, one o the defendants in the above cause is absent from the State, so that the ordinary process of law cannot be served on him. Advertisement is hereby made for the said Peter C. Dupree, to appear at the August Term of said Court to plead answer or demur to the said petition.

Witness, J. J. Ferrell Clerk of said Court at office in the city of Raleigh this 5th day of July, A. D., 1864.
[SEAL.] J. J. FERREL, C. C. C.
July 7th, 1864. 13—w6w.

THE SAPONA CANE MILL

IS THE MOST PERFECT MACHINE FOR GRINDing Sorghum yet offered to the public. Carefully constructed, under the immediate supervision of a gentleman for several years resident on a sugar plantation, it combines the results of his practical experience, with best material, and good workmanship. It requires very little wood work in setting up, and combines, in an eminent degree, economy and durability.

Other Mills, of 2 and 3 rollers, horrizontal and vertical, and Syrup boilers, from 20 lbs. to 120 lbs., for sale.

Address SAPONA IRON CO.,
Fayetteville, N. C.

N. B. Mills and Boilers delivered at Egypt, on Western Railroad, or at Raleigh, or Morrisville, on North Carolina Railroad.
July 21, 1864. 7.—1mpd.

Office Raleigh & Gaston R. R. Co'py,
RALEIGH, JULY 7TH, 1864.

THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS OF THIS COMPANY have declared a dividend of 15 per cent on the capital stock, payable on and after the 1st of August, 1864, in four per cent. certificates and bonds of the Confederate States, or in Confederate treasury notes of the old issue at face value, at the option of the Company.
68—tf. W. W. VASS, Treasurer.

WAYSIDE HOSPITAL,
GREENSBORO', N. C., MAY 2D, 1864.

BY ORDERS FROM DR. EDWARD WARREN, Surg. General for the State of North Carolina, I have opened a WAYSIDE HOSPITAL in the town of Greensboro', N. C., where all Sick and Wounded Soldiers traveling can find a resting place.
J. L. NEAGLE,
11—tf. Asst. Surg. in charge.

NOTICE.

THE SOLDIERS FROM JONES COUNTY, IN MAKing their election returns, will address me at Kinston, N. C.
THOS. J. WHITAKER, Sheriff.
July 20, 1864. 77—1t.

SYTHE BLADES.

THERE HAS BEEN RECEIVED, AT WILMINGTON, A lot of some four thousand Sythe Blades, both grain and grass blades. They will at once be brought to this place for distribution. The Courts of the several counties are requested to appoint Commissioners to receive the quota for their respective counties. As the present crops of grain and grass in the Western counties has not yet been harvested a preference will be given to these counties in the distribution.
J. DEVEREUX, A. Q. M.
Raleigh, July 18th, 1864. 74—tf.

JOHN G. WILLIAMS & Co.,
STOCK AND MONEY BROKERS,
Raleigh, N. C.,

CONTINUES TO CARRY ON THE BROKERAGE BUSIness at their old stand as heretofore in all its various branches.

THE
Illustrated Mercury!
Illustrated Mercury!

THE GREAT LITERARY WEEKLY
THE GREAT LITERARY WEEKLY
OF THE SOUTH!
OF THE SOUTH!
A SUPERB FAMILY JOURNAL!
A SUPERB FAMILY JOURNAL!
BEAUTIFULLY ILLUSTRATED,
BEAUTIFULLY ILLUSTRATED,
ELEGANTLY PRINTED
ELEGANTLY PRINTED
EVERY SATURDAY,
EVERY SATURDAY,
HAS A LARGER
HAS A LARGER
AND
MORE TALENTED
MORE TALENTED
CORPS OF CONTRIBUTORS
CORPS OF CONTRIBUTORS
THAN WAS EVER BEFORE ENGAGED
THAN WAS EVER BEFORE ENGAGED
IN ACTUALLY WRITING FOR
IN ACTUALLY WRITING FOR
ANY AMERICAN PAPER!
ANY AMERICAN PAPER!
BRILLIANT, CHARMING
BRILLIANT, CHARMING
AND THRILLING
AND THRILLING
WITH ROMANCES,
WITH ROMANCES,
SKETCHES,
SKETCHES,
TALES
TALES
OF
REAL
REAL
LIFE,
LIFE,
POETRY,
POETRY,
HISTORY,
HISTORY,
BIOGRAPHY,
BIOGRAPHY,
NOVELETTES,
NOVELETTES,
ESSAYS, CRITICISMS,
ESSAYS, CRITICISMS,
WITTICISMS, MISCELEANY,
WITTICISMS, MISCELLANY,
INCIDENTS AND ANECDOTES,
INCIDENTS AND ANECDOTES,
OF THE WAR AND ITS HEROES,
OF THE WAR AND ITS HEROES,
INCLUDING TRANSLATIONS,
INCLUDING TRANSLATIONS,
FROM THE GERMAN, FRENCH,
FROM THE GERMAN, FRENCH,
AND OTHER LANGUAGES,
AND OTHER LANGUAGES,
A HOME JOURNAL FOR
THE HOUSEHOLD!
AN ORNAMENT
FOR THE PARLOR.
A SOLDIER'S
PAPER FOR
THE CAMP.
A
TRAVELLER'S
COMPANION.
PLEASANT READING
FOR EVERYBODY:
A RICH CASKET OF
POLITE-SOUTHERN LITERATURE!

SUBSCRIPTION—Six months, $10 00
The Trade supplied at $25 per hundred.
Address,
WM. B. SMITH,
Editor and Proprietor, Raleigh, N. C.
May 7, 1864. 14—6m.

GOVERNMENT OF NORTH CAROLINA.

His Excellency, Zebulon B Vance, Buncombe, Governor
Col David A Barnes, Northampton, Aid.
do George Little, Wake. do
Richard H Battle, Jr, Anson, Private Secretary.
Dr Edward Warren, Chowan, Surgeon General.
John P H Russ, Wake, Secretary of State.
Jonathan Worth, Randolph, Public Treasurer.
Curtis H Brogden, Wayne, Comptroler.
Samuel F Phillips, Orange, Auditor.
Oliver H Perry, Wake, State Librarian.
Major General R C Gatlin, Lenoir, Adjutant General.
Major William B Gulick, Beaufort, Paymaster.
Major John Devereux, Wake, Quartermaster.
Major Thomas D Hogg, Wake, Commissary and Ordnance Officer.
Major James Sloan, Guilford, Quartermaster.
Major Henry A Dowd, Edgecombe, do
Major James H. Foote, Asst. Adjt. Gen., (Roll of Honor.)
Major William A Graham, Jr., Ass't Adjt. General.
Lieut. Josiah Collins, Washington county, Ordnance Department.
Lieut. John B. Neathery, Wake, Asst. Adjt. General.
Lieut Thomas White, Franklin, Asst. Quartermaster.
Lieut. Isaac W. Garrett, Edgecombe, Asst. Quartermaster.
Lieut. Thaddeus McGee, Wake. Asst. Commissary.
Lieut. Charles H. Thompson, Wake, Asst. Commissary.

JUDICIAL.

Supreme Court.—Richmond M Pearson, Yadkin, Chief Justice,—William H Battle, Orange, and Matthias E Manly, of Craven, Judges; Sion H Rogers, Wake, Attorney General; Hamilton C Jones, Rowan, Reporter; Edmund B Freeman, Clerk. [Meets in the city of Raleigh second Monday in June each year. The Morganton term has been discontinued.]

Superior Courts.—Judges.—Edwin G Reade, Person, Romulus M Saunders, Wake; Robert R Heath, Chowan; Robt S French, Robeson; James W Osborne, Mecklenburg; George Howard, Wilson; Robert B Gilliam, Granville; William M Shipp, Henderson.

Solicitors.—1st Circuit, Jesse J Yeates, Hertford; 2nd Circuit, Charles C Clark, Craven; 3rd Circuit, Sion H Rogers, Wake, Attorney General; 4th Circuit, Thomas Settle, Rockingham; 5th Circuit, Ralph Buxton, Cumberland; 6th Circuit, Robert F Armfield, Yadkin; 7th Circuit, William P Bynum; 8th Circuit, Augustus S Merrimon, Buncombe.

Confederate States District Court.—Hon Asa Biggs, Martin, Judge; George V Strong, Wayne, Attorney; W F Watson, Craven, Clerk; Wesley Jones, Wake, Marshall.

Council of State.—F B Satterthwaite, Pitt; Robert P Dick, Guilford; Dr James Galloway, Wilkes; L Eldredge Johnston; J R Hargrave, Anson; Jesse R Stubbs, Martin.

Literary Board.—His Excellency, Gov. Vance President *Ex Officio*, Rev William E Pell, Wake, and Professor Richord Sterling, Guilford; Dr Wm Sloan, of Gaston: Richard H Battle, Jr, Secretary.

BOARD INTERNAL IMPROVEMENTS.—His Excellency, Gov Vance, President, *Ex Officio*, Wm Eaton, Jr, of Warren, J H Flanner, of New Hanover, and Montford McGehee. Richard H Battle, Jr, Secretary.

Commissioners of Sinking Fund.—Hon Thomas Ruffin, Alamance, Hon Weldon N Edwards, Warren, and Hon David L Swain, Orange.

The University of North Carolina is at Chapel Hill.—Hon David L Swain, President.

Rev Calvin H Wiley is Superintendent of the Common Schools of the State.

Willie J Palmer, A M, is Principal of the N C Instution for the Deaf Dumb and the Blind, at Raleigh.

Dr Edward C Fisher is Superintendent of the Insane Asylum.

WOOL NOTICE.

QUARTERMASTER'S DEPARTMENT,
RALEIGH, July 2, 1864.

I AM NOW PREPARED TO EXCHANGE COTTON Yarn for Wool, upon the following terms, viz:

One bunch of Yarn for three pounds washed Wool, and one bunch for four pounds unwashed.

Agents have been appointed to make the exchange at the following places: Oxford, Tarboro', Kinston, Catherine Lake, Concord, Rockingham, Hendersonville, Statesville, Roxboro', Asheville, Pittsboro', Louisburg, Fayetteville, Colerain, and at this place.

Persons shipping wool to this place will please mark on the packages who they are from, and the cotton yarn will be forwarded immediately.

I hope the people will patriotically respond to the above notice, as the Wool is for clothing the N. C. Troops.
61—tf. H. A. DOWD, A. Q. M., N. C. A.

Surgeon General's Office,
RALEIGH, N. C., JUNE 10TH, 1864.

A MESSENGER WILL LEAVE THIS OFFICE ON THE first day, and the fifteenth day, of every month, for Gen. Lee's army. All boxes left here for any member of that army will be carried there promptly by him and delivered to the owner.
EDWARD WARREN,
43—tf. Surgeon General North Carolina.

MILITARY DIRECTORY.

FIELD OFFICERS, BRIGADES, DIVISIONS AND CORPS OF NORTH CAROLINA REGIMENTS:

No	COLONELS.	LIEUT. COLONELS.	MAJORS.
1	Ham A Brown,	Jarratt N Harrell,	Lewis C Latham,
2		Walter S Stallings,	Dan W Hurtt,
3	Steph D Thrusten,	Wm M Parsley,	Wm T Ennett,
4		Jas H Wood,	Edwin A Osborne,
5		John W Lea,	William J Hill,
6	Robt F Webb,	Sam McD Tate,	
7	Ed G Haywood,	Wm Lee Davidson,	J McLeod Turner,
8	Jas M Whitson,	Jno R Murchison,	Rufus A Barrier,
9	Wm H Cheek,		Wm H H Cowles,
10	Stephen D Pool,	Henry T Guion,	Thos Sparrow, James Reilly,
11	Wm J Martin,	Francis W Bird,	
12	H E Coleman,	Wm S Davis,	Robert W Alston,
13	Jos H Hyman,	Henry A Rogers,	E Benton Withers,
14	R Tyler Bennett,	Wm A Johnston,	Jos H Lambeth,
15	Wm MacRae,	W H Yarborough,	Gray W Hammond,
16	Wm A Stowe,	A S Cloud,	
17	Wm E Martin,	Thos H Sharpe,	L J Johnson,
18	John D Barry,	John W McGill,	Thos J Wooten,
19	C M Andrews,	Wm G Robinson,	Wm P Roberts,
20	Thos F Toon,		
21		Wm S Rankin,	Wm J Pfohl,
22	Thos S Galloway,		
23	Chas C Blacknall,		
24	Wm J Clarke,	John L Harris,	Thaddeus D Love,
25	H M Rutledge,	Sam C Bryson,	Wm S Grady,
26	John R Lane,		Jas T Adams,
27	J A Gilmer, jr,	Geo F Whitfield,	Jos C Webb,
28	Sam D Lowe,	Wm H A Speer,	Sam N Stowe,
29	Wm B Creasman,	Zac J Proffitt,	
30	Frank M Parker,		
31	John V Jordan,	Chas W Knight,	John A D McKay,
32		David G Cowan,	Henry G Lewis,
33		Robt V Cowan,	Jos H Saunders,
34	W L J Lowrance,	Geo T Gordon,	Francis L Twitty,
35	John G Jones,	Jas T Johnston,	Simon B Taylor,
36	William Lamb,	John D Taylor,	Jas M Stevenson,
37	Wm M Barbour,	Wm G Morris,	Jackson L Bost,
38	Wm J Hoke,	John Ashford,	Geo W Flowers,
39	David Coleman,	F A Reynolds,	
40	John J Hedrick,	George Tait,	Wm A Holland,
41	John A Baker,	A M Waddell,	Roger Moore,
42	John E Brown,	Chas W Bradshaw,	Thomas J Brown,
43	Thos S Kenan,		Walter J Boggan,
44	Thos C Singeltary,	Taze L Hargrove,	Chas M Stedman,
45	Samuel H Boyd,	John R Winston,	
46	Wm L Saunders,	A C McAllister,	Neill McK McNeill,
47	Geo H Faribault,		Arch D Crudup,
48	Sam H Walkup,	Albert A Hill,	Wm H Jones,
49	Lee M McAfee,	John A Fleming,	James T Davis,
50	Geo Wortham,	John C Vanhook,	
51	Hector McKethan,	Caleb B Hobson,	Jas R McDonald,
52		Marcus A Parks,	Eric Erson,
53	Wm A Owens,	Jas T Morehead,	
54	Ken R Murchison,	Anderson Ellis,	
55	John K Connally,	Alfred H Belo,	
56	Paul F Faison,	G Gratiott Luke,	John W Graham,
57	Arch C Godwin,	Hamilton C Jones,	James A Craige,
58	John B Palmer,		Thomas J Dula,
59	Den D Ferrebee,	Edward Cantwell,	James M Mayo,
60	Wash M Hardy,	James T Weaver,	James T Huff,
61	Jas D Radcliffe,	Wm S Devane,	Henry Harding,
62		Geo W Clayton,	
63		Stephen B Evans,	James H McNeill,
64		Wm N Garrett,	Thos P Jones,
65	Geo N Folk,	Alfred H Baird,	John J Spann,
66		J H Nethercutt,	Clem G Wright,
67	John N Whitford,	Rufus W Wharton,	Ed Whitford.
68	James W Hinton,	Ed C Yellowly,	

The First Battalion (Heavy Artillery) is commanded by Maj Alexander MacRae; The First Battalion Sharp Shooters by Capt R E Wilson; The Second Battalion (Infantry) by ——— The Third Battalion (Light Artillery) by Maj John W Moore; The Tenth Battalion by Maj W L Young; The Twelfth Battalion by Capt J O Cherry; The Thirteenth Battalion (Light Artillery) by Lieut Col Joseph B Starr; The Fourteenth Battalion (Cavalry) by Lieut Col J L Henry; The Fifteenth Battalion (Cavalry) by Lieut Col J M Wynn; Thomas' Legion consists of a Regiment and a Battalion and is commanded by Col Wm H Thomas.

The 1st and 3rd Regiments are in Stewart's Brigade, Johnson's Division, Ewell's Corps.

The 2d, 4th, 14th and 30th are in Cox's Brigade, Rodes' Division, Ewell's Corps.

The 5th, 12th, 20th and 23d are in Johnston's Brigade, Rodes' Division, Ewell's Corps.

The 6th, 21st, 54th and 57th and 1st Battalion Sharp Shooters are in Lewis' Brigade, Hoke's Division, Beauregard's Corps. The 43d Regiment is temporarily with this Brigade.

The 7th, 18th, 28th, 33d and 37th are in Lane's Brigade, Wilcox's Division, Hill's Corps.

The 8th, 31st, 51st and 61st are in Clingman's Brigade, Beauregard's Corps.

The 9th, 19th, 41st, 59th and 63d are in Barringer's Brigade, Hampton's Division, ——— Corps.

The 11th, 26th, 44th, 47th and 52d are in Kirkland's Brigade, Heth's Division, Hill's Corps.

The 13th, 16th, 22d, 34th and 38th are in Scale's Brigade, Wilcox's Division, Hill's Corps.

The 15th, 27th, 46th and 48th are in Cooke's Brigade, Heth's Division, Hill's Corps.

The 17th, 42d, 50th and 66th are in Martin's Brigade, Hoke's Division, Beauregard's Corps.

The 24th, 25th, 35th, 49th and 56th are in Ransom's Brigade, ——— Division, Beauregard's Corps.

The 29th is in Ecton's Brigade, French's Division.

The 32d, 43d, 45th, 53d and 2d Battalion are in Grimes' Brigade, Rodes' Division, Ewell's Corps.

The 36th and 40th are in Herbert's Brigade, Whiting's Division, Beauregard's Corps.

The 39th is in McNair's Brigade, French's Division.

The 55th is in Davis' Brigade, Heth's Division, Hill's Corps.

The 58th and 60th are in Reynold's Brigade, Stevenson's Division.

The 10th, 62d, 64th, 65th, 67th and 68th are not brigaded.

JUNIOR RESERVES:

1st	Battalion Reserve Forces, Maj.	C. W. Broadfoot.
2d	" " " "	J. H. Anderson.
3d	" " " "	— Rooks.
4th	" " " "	J. M. Reece.
5th	" " " "	W. F. Beasley.
6th	" " " "	W. McK. Clark.
7th	" " " "	W. Foster French.

GOVERNMENT OF THE CONFEDERATE STATES.

Jefferson Davis, of Mississippi, President, salary $25,000.

Alexander H Stephens, of Georgia, Vice President, salary $6,000.

Aids to the President—Col Wm Brown, of Ga., Col James Chesnut, of S. C., Col Wm P Johnston, of Ky., Col Joseph C Ives, of Miss., Col G W C Lee, of Va., Col John T Wood.

Private Secretary to President—Burton N Harrison, of Miss.

Department of State—John P Benjamin, of La., Secretary of State. L Q Washington, Chief Clerk. The office of Assistant Secretary is vacant.

Department of Justice—Attorney General, Geo Davis of North Carolina. Wade Keyes, of Ala., Assistant Attorney General. Rufus H Rhodes, of Miss., Commissioner of Patents. G E W Nelson, of Ga., Superintendent of Public Printing. R M Smith, of Virginia Public Printer.

Treasury Department—C G Memminger, of S C., Secretary of the Treasury. Robert Tyler, Register. E Elmore, Treasurer. J M Strother, of Va., Chief Clerk, Lewis Cruger, of S. C., Comptroller. B Baker, of Florida, 1st Auditor, W H S Taylor, of La., 2d Auditor.

War Department—James A Seddon, of Va., Secretary of War. Judge John A Campbell, of Ala., Assistant Secretary of War. R G H Kean, Chief Bureau of War. Gen S Cooper, Adjutant and Inspector General. Lieut Col John Withers, Lieut Col H I Clay, Major Ed A Palfrey, Major S W Melton, and Captain Reilly, Assistant Adjutants and Inspectors Generals. Brig Gen A R Lawton, of Ga., Quartermaster General. Col L B Northop, of S. C., Commissary General C H Smith, M D, Assistant Surgeon.

Navy Department—S R Mallory, of Florida, Secretary of the Navy. E M Timball, Chief Clerk. Com John M Brooke, Chief of Ordnance. Com A B Fairfax, Inspector of Ordnance. Com J K Mitchell, in charge of Orders and Detail. Surgeon W A W Spottswood, Chief of Medicine and Surgery. Paymaster J DeBrice, Chief of Clothing and Provisions.

Postoffice Department—John H Reagan, of Texas, Post master General. H St George Offut of Va., Chief of Contract Bureau. B N Clements, of Tenn., Chief of Appointment of Bureau. John L. Harrell, of Ala., Chief of Finance Bureau. B Fuller, of N. C., Clerk.

THE DAILY CONSERVATIVE.

RALEIGH, N. C., JULY 25, 1864.

JOHN D. HYMAN, EDITOR.

FOR GOVERNOR:

Z. B. VANCE,

OF BUNCOMBE.

The Conservative Ticket for Wake County!

FOR THE SENATE:

Hon. SION H. ROGERS.

FOR THE HOUSE OF COMMONS:

WILLIAM LAWS, THOMAS J. UTLEY, DANIEL G. FOWLE.

THE TRUE CONSERVATIVE PLATFORM.—The supremacy of the civil over military law.

A speedy repeal of the act suspending the writ of HABEAS CORPUS.

A quiet submission to all laws, whether good or bad, while they remain upon our statute books.

No reconstruction, or submission, but perpetual independence.

An unbroken front to the common enemy; but timely and repeated negotiations for PEACE by the proper authorities.

No separate State action through a Convention; no counter revolution; no combined resistance to the government.

Opposition to despotism in every form, and the preservation of Republican institutions in all their purity.

Gov. Vance's Appointments.

Albemarle,	Tuesday, 26th July.
Troy,	Wednesday, 27th "
Rockingham,	Friday, 29th "
Lumberton,	Saturday, 30th "

Friends will please provide a convenience for two persons at the different points.

Time of the Election.

The soldiers in camp and the hospitals will vote on Thursday the 28th day of July.

The people at home will vote on Thursday the 4th day of August.

"Changing Color."

Holden's tickets the other day, so he says, were *white*; afterwards, as we learn, he tried to procure other paper, so as to print them *yellow*, but failed; and now we have before us a specimen of Holden tickets handed us by a friend, printed on *buff* papaper. So Holden's tickets are of two colors—*white* and *buff*. Holden says Vance tickets are printed on *yellow* paper. So it will be an easy matter for any one to know how a man intends to vote by the *color* of his ticket. It is evident Mr. Holden wishes to make capital out of the fact—if it is a fact—that the Vance tickets are printed on *yellow* paper. He having been kind enough to tell the people that the color of the Conservative tickets for Governor are *yellow*, we have felt it our duty to reciprocate this act of kindness and generosity on his part, by informing the people that Mr. Holden's tickets are printed on *white* and *buff* paper. But for fear of counterfeits, we advise our friends to examine their tickets before voting, whether yellow, white, or buff, as none are genuine that have not printed on them—

"FOR GOVERNOR
Z. B. VANCE."

Gen'l Daniel G. Fowle.

We had the pleasure, on Saturday evening, of listening to Gen. Fowle's speech, delivered in front of the Court House to the citizens of Raleigh. We had understood that Gen. F. had been making very good speeches and very favorable impressions among the people at the various appointments of the candidates in this county. But it affords us pleasure to say that our expectations were more than realized after we had heard him ourself. We will not give him the faint praise to say that he made an able, interesting and argumentative speech—this were doing him injustice. *He made a powerful speech.* It was replete with incontrovertible facts, and fortified with unanswerable arguments. The speech was convincing—it was telling—nay, overwhelming. The large audience listened with unflagging attention for nearly two hours, and evidently regretted his leaving the stand so soon.

We cannot pretend to give even a synopsis of the speech, as we took no notes. He analyzed with a masterly hand his different competitors, and although he exercised a forbearance and generosity, unusual on the stump, he succeeded in showing, as it seemed to us, to the complete satisfaction of all his hearers, the total unfitness of Messrs. Rogers Alford, and Richardson, to represent the people of Wake county in the General Assembly.

Gen. Fowle elaborated the Convention question with grert ability. He showed that the plan proposed by Mr. Holden for obtaining peace was not only unconstitutional, but that it was pregnant with civil war, strife, contention, and bloodshed, such as have never been witnessed in this country.

This speech of Gen. Fowle stamps him as one of the rising men in North Carolina, and we have every confidence that the people will evince their appreciation of his merits by electing him to the Legislature.

Bear it in Mind,

That W. W. Holden would have his friends go to the polls and vote a *secret "rolled up"* ticket.

The friends of Gov. Vance think they are freemen, and will go to the polls with open, erect countenance, and vote an *open ticket*.

The man that is not willing to declare his sentiments openly at the ballot-box and vote an open ticket, is not worthy of the name of freeman. We trust Mr. Holden's advice to vote "rolled up" tickets will be spurned, as it deserves.

Fall Circuit.

The Judges of the Supreme Courts will ride the Fall circuit as follows:

1. Edenton. Judge Howard.
2. Newbern, Judge Shipp.
3. Raleigh, Judge Saunders.
4. Hillsboro', Judge French.
5. Wilmington, Judge Gilliam.
6. Salisbury, Judge Heath.
7. Morganton, Judge Osborne.
8. Mountain, Judge Reade.

Dr. DEEMS' APPOINTMENTS.

The Financial Agent of the North Carolina Orphan Endowment Fund will address the people as follows:

At Thyratira, Rowan county, Sunday, July 31.
" Salisbury, " " Tuesday, August 2.
" Hillsboro', Orange county, Friday, August 5.

☞ The Hillsboro' and Salisbury papers will please copy.

☞ We are requested to state that Surgeon General Warren will send an agent to Petersburg and Richmand *to-day* on the *ten o'clock* train.

War or Peace, Liberty or Despotism.

No. 2.

Mr. Holden would have each State in the South to appoint commissioners to negotiate in its name, and in its behalf with Lincoln; and conceding that he is, as he claims to be, loyal to his own Government, and aiming at its honor and independence, let us judge of the effects of such a movement by the light of facts as obvious as the sun in a clear, noon-day sky.

It is admitted by all that the Lincoln Government will not receive or hear commissioners from the Confederate authorities; will it be more likely to treat with the States composing the Confederate Government?

To receive the State commissioners is to recognize at once the right of State sovereignty and of State secession; and this is the very principle on which the Northern power is warring with so much fury. Every intelligent man remembers into what a panic the practical exercise of the right of secession threw the Northern people: every one knows that secession is to them the most hateful word in the English language, and that one great reason why they continue the struggle is that if they ever concede this doctrine of State sovereignty, the States left to them will be held by a very uncertain tenure, and may go off at any moment. As we all know, the grand pretext for beginning the war, by the Northern people, was to see *if they had a Goverment:* that is, to commit their country to the doctrine of coercing States, and in the most emphatic and practical manner against the right of secession. Hence, it is obvious to any dispassionate mind that the only hope of ever extorting a recognition of our independence from the United States, lies in the fact, that they cannot conquer us, and may, after a tremendous effort, give us up on the ground that we have achieved a successful revolution by the force of arms, and that it would be a useless waste of blood, freedom, and treasure, to continue the effort at our subjugation.

There is every reason to believe that the whole Northern people will come to this conclusion: the disastrous result of the war so far, to them, after all their gigantic efforts, must and will force this conclusion on them. But even then, so timid are they in regard to the doctrine of State Rights, there is every probability that they will do, yield and say nothing that can in any way countenance it, but will endeavor to settle boundaries by dividing States without reference to the wishes of the majority; and thus in the very treaty of peace to assert what they have maintained by arms, that States are not independent sovereignties. They will never cease from war until this idea of the right of secession is dead and buried in their own country; and yet, in the face of all these well known facts, here is a politician who gravely proposes to conciliate the North by sending commissioners, whose reception alone would be a recognition of this doctrine in its fullest extent!

Every sensible man knows, is bound to know by the inexorable logic of events, that such an attempt, on our part, would be highly insulting to the Lincoln Government; it is no less than a request that the men composing it shall stultify themselves, recant all their avowed opinions, and take a position which will render them liable to be torn in pieces by infuriated mobs of their own people.

No honest man, really desiring to open negotiations with the Lincoln dynasty for a cessation of this horrible tragedy, would ever think of moving through State commissioners; and if these State representatives would be so odious to the powers at Washington, to whom can they go?

The reply is, let them treat with the States of the North; but this attempt would, if possible, make the matter ten thousand times worse. This would be a practical demonstration of the very kind which the Yankees so much dread; and it would, by their process of argument, prove what they have uniformly asserted, that the war on their part is a necessity, and self-defensive. They would say that when we seceded we intended to break the union of the States remaining to them; and that as long as we are unsubdued we are dangerous to the integrity and repose of their power. They would charge us with a settled purpose to seduce their States from loyalty and disband their government—and they would contend that perpetual war, with all its sacrifices, was preferable to such a state of things.—We would thus come into contact with Northern prejudices in their most sensitive point; and we would accomplish more than all their orators and politicians in arousing the national energies to new and in implanting in the national heart a more implacable and undying hatred. Are not these things literally so? We are *bound* to know that the Northern people would regard any contingency as more desirable than that peace should be obtained by the States acting independently of the general Government: this is the great lesson of this tremendous struggle, and it is not possible for an honest mind to ignore it.

Is Mr. Holden, Editor of the *Standard*, ignorant of these things?

No one knows them better than he does; and why then, ask the honest citizens, does he so pertinaciously insist in his policy, promising that it shall secure to us the blessings of peace and liberty?

Fellow-citizens, why did he, for fifteen years, agitate for the disruption of the happiest Government on earth?

Turn to his paper and see in what glowing colors he painted the grievances of a Government that never injured you or him: how vividly he depicted oppressions and encroachments and exactions to be dreaded from it, and with what a masterly power he portrayed the beauties of secession?

Did he not know, during all that long contest over the integrity of our glorious Republic, that its fall would wrap the world in gloom, and entail on you and us the very disasters through which we are passing? To be sure he was well aware of all these things; why then did he advocate a course that he he knew would blast the fairest political hopes of the world, and involve himself and his people in unnumbered woes?

He did not expect to share in these calamities: he expected, like many another ambitious men, to build his own greatness on the national ruin.

Mr. Holden advocated the disruption of the old Union, and he advocates that of the Confederate States from the same consistent motive; and it is this moving principle which caused him to throw a fire brand into the ranks of that party, which, by his own concession, is the hope of the country. He professes that the success of Conservative principles are dear to him—but do not his actions show that his own promotion is a thousand times more important in his estimation, than the success and integrity of this party?

You all remember the manner in which Solomon discovered the true mother of a child in dispute between two claimants. Two women, each with a child, lodged together, with no other person in the house; and one of them having over-lain her infant and smothered it, laid claim to the other child. There was no witness, and the two mothers came before the king, each claiming to be the mother of the living child, and asking for his decision of a dispute which, without other facts, it seemed impossible for an uninspired man to settle correctly.—"And the king said, Bring me a sword. And they brought a sword before the king. And the king said, Divide the living child in two, and give half to the one and half to the other.

"Then spake the woman whose the living child was, unto the king, for her bowels yearned upon her son, and she said, O my lord, give her the living child, and in no wise slay it. And the other said, Let it be neither mine nor thine, but divide it.

"Then the king answered and said, Give her the living child, and in no wise slay it. She is the mother thereof. And all Israel heard of the judgment which the king had judged; and they feared the king; for they saw that the wisdom of God was in him to do judgment!"

Mr. Holden has sought to dismember the Conservative party—and he is, on his own nomination, the candidate of the Schismatics for Governor. Put these two things together, and what do they teach according to the decision of Solomon? He is no blood relation of the child, for he is seeking his own personal ends in a way to destroy the very organization for which he professess so much devotion.

He has been willing to let the dividing sword gled, so a portion is made to his minister to his personal fall upon it—and he cares not how much it is man-elevation. He therefore has no affection for it; it is not bone of his bone and blood of his blood, and he can look unmoved on its destruction, yea, desire its mutilation that he may have a fragment.

He moved for the dissolution of the old United States, he seeks to dissever the Confederate States, and he is trying to divide the Conservative party of North Carolina, all from one and the same motive: he is and has been seeking his own personal elevation, aiming to gratify an insatiate ambition by playing with the most precious interests of humanity.

People of North Carolina, will you not be taught by the past? Will you not be taught by the awful realities through which you are passing?

We have by no means reached the lowest depths to which the doctrine of secession would carry us; yet it would seem that our burdens are as great as a people can bear, while it is not to be denied that the cause of freedom is placed in very great peril.

Our external enemies have staked their own existence on our effort to reduce us to abject bondage; and to defend ourselves from this danger we have to resort to military appliances from which we must expect many inevitable trials. The spirit of freedom has been greatly tamed—and we hear on all sides the opinion, that man is not capable of self-government, and that republican equality is a humbug.

If the severence of the old Republic has so encouraged monarchists, and if the existing war offer so many pretexts and opportunities for encroaching on popular rights, in the name of the public safety, what will be the result when we are in the demoralized condition of the South American States?

The remedy for every evil there is secession, revolution; and the consequence is that in many places there is no settled Government, and the whole country is a perpetual prey to military chieftians and plundering banditti, the fortunes of desperate battles changing almost daily the political relations of the citizen; while every little district is tyranized over in turns by half a dezen rival usurpers.

Be assured, fellow-citizens, that if there is one political lesson more uniformly taught by history than any other, it is that the surest, broadest, most certain road of despotism is through the divisions of the people into hostile factions—and you have right before your eyes a most painful illustration of the fact. You very well understand, from the tragic scenes through which you are passing, the operation of the principle to which we have referred; and let us implore you by your own best interests, by all the dearest political hopes of the world, to pause before you take another step in the direction of disunion and civil war.

It is not a light thing to sever the joints and arteries of material organization—you cannot divide a living body-politic without convulsions. A separation of the people of a state or country into new, alien and hostile communities is never a remedy for any popular grievance; it always and invariably leads to the oppression of the many and the exaltation of the few.

The question now before you in the pending State election, is UNION OR DISUNION, LIBERTY OR DESPOTISM, more directly staked on a deliberate popular vote than ever before in the annals of our race. Will you arrest now the infernal policy of disorganization and civil strife, and thus make the most of the calamities which the first great division has entailed upon us?

On one side is a candidate, self-nominated, fitly commencing the work of national disruption by an attempt to divide and demoralize the Conservative party; the man who exerted, with unhappy success, all his strong energies to defeat the noble efforts of the great and glorious patriots and statesmen, who spent their illustrious lives to cement the Union formed by our fathers, and to prevent the lamentable fall and the consequent horrors which have occurred in our day.

On the other side is a leader, who acquired his first knowledge of political affairs in a Conservative school; a follower, disciple and defender of Henry Clay, and who, in all his public career, has adhered closely to the precepts and example of that immortal patriot.

He clung to the old Union as long as there was any hope of its preservation, boldly, consistently and devotedly laboring to prevent the disasters which Mr. Holden as persistently and industriously labored to bring upon you; and when that Union fell, to be reconstructed no more forever, and that fall was followed, as every Conservative anticipated, by a bitter and terrible war, this leader accepted the inevitable destiny of his region, and gave himself and all his hopes to generous efforts to make the most of our disasters, to deliver us from a cruel civil strife in the only practicable way, and to build up again the weakened cause of union, fraternity and liberty. Wherever he has served you, in the field as a private and officer, and in the position of your chief State Executive, he has been the same intrepid, consistent and tireless opponent of anarchy, of misrule, of lawless domination, and the same effective and devoted champion of popular rights, of civil law, and of the interests, the peace and the honor of North Carolina. Clay and Webster, Jackson and Wright have disappeared from this scene of action, and the Union for which they struggled has disappeared forever, "gone glimmering through the dream of things that were;" but Conservative and Destructive principlss still live, and are still in conflict, though on different theatres.

In the Confederate States Z. B. VANCE and W. W. HOLDEN are standing in the antagonism which they presented before the disruption; the voice of the former is still for domestic union and peace, for law and liberty; and that of the latter is still for secession, for disorganization, for anarchy, for endless fraternal strife.

The former would rather be an unknown private citizen in a great, united and prosperous Confederacy, than the King of a broken and ruined State: the latter is for dividing, and dividing, until he can get a fragment exclusively his own. The former impersonates the cause of law, of the peaceful redress of grievances by the ballot box, of popular union, strength and privilege, and of industrial development and power; the latter represents perpetual revolutions, endless divisions, interminable civil wars, mistrust, and strife among the people, perpetual anarchy, and perpetual desolations.

Fellow-citizens, look at recent and existing facts, and say if this is not a true statement; and if it is, will you exercise your inestimable privilege of rebuking, without tumult or bloodshed, the old enemy of your peace?

Every vote for Vance is a reproof of disunion, and an effective blow for peace; every vote for Vance is a claim on your part for freedom, and will, as such, exert an important influence on the future destinies of the country. Let the world see that men can wisely govern themselves; let the friends of despotism see and feel that the time has not yet come when they may claim to despoil you of your sovereign rights on the ground that you used them to put down your best friends and to exalt your enemies.

Let no friend of his country fail to attend the polls on the day of election; and let every one see that right views of the momentous issues at stake in this contest are entertained by all. Go forth, friends of peace and freedom, in your might, and record your protest against disunion, anarchy and strife, and the champions of popular rights will be everywhere encouraged, and their enemies so thoroughly disheartened, that no systematic attempt on your liberties will soon again be made in any form.

Correspondence of the Conservative.

SHENANDOAH VALLEY, Va.,
July 7, 1864.

After leaving your city, a week ago, I finally made my way to this part of our distracted country, only by much toil, however. I travelled by way of Danville. I passed Staunton River bridge, the scene of the noted conflict between our force under command of Gen. Lee and the Federal raiders under command of the famous Wilson. All the papers, I believe, have given pretty full accounts of this battle. It is agreed on all hands that the Southern troops conducted themselves with distinguishing valor on the battle of Staunton River Bridge.

Near this point I had to proceed on foot across the country to the Southside Railroad, 30 miles distant. A part of this distance I travelled on the track of the Richmond and Danville Railroad, which was destroyed by the raiders, almost entirely from Burksville to Staunton river, a distance of 30 or 40 miles. On my route I spent a night at the house of Col. Richardson, in the way in which old Virginians entertain friends and fellow-countrymen. And by the way, I believe the people of North Carolina are indebted to Col. R. for the mathematical part of "Turner's Almanac."

I found Lynchburg in *statu quo*. Staunton was much less mutilated than I was led to suppose. The only buildings burnt are the Railroad depot, Government Shops and Factories, and Crawford's and Young's Falling Mill or Woolen Factory. The people were much frightened by the raiders; but generally little damaged, excepting the loss of flour, meat, and food for horses.

I was glad to enter once more this delightful Valley, and pleased to see it so little damaged. The wheat crop is quite abundant and partly harvested. The corn looks well and little destruction meets the eye; though the people suffered as they always do, loss of food for man and horse. Some houses were burnt. But the country looks fresh and fine.

I could give you some news of army movements that might be interesting, but must forbear.

The stage line is open to Winchester, and hundreds are flocking to their homes, rendered doubly dear by a long and painful absence. Should I get to that famous old town once more, I will endeavor to write to you from that place. Yours, &c., V.

For the Conservative.

At a convention of the people of Granville, held in the Court House on Saturday the 2d of July, for the purpose of nominating candidates for the next Legislature; on motion of D. H. Paschall, Esq., the meeting was organized by calling Jno. C. Taylor, Esq., to the Chair, and requesting William M. Blackwell and D. P. Paschall, Esqs., to act as Secretaries.

On calling over the list of Districts, it was found that every District in the county was represented, except Henderson and Epping Forrest.

Some dissatisfaction having been expressed by a portion of the people of this county at the course pursued by their representatives in the last session of the Legislature, on motion of Dr. Jno. R. Herndon an opportunity was tendered them to explain their course, before going into the nomination of new candidates; whereupon, Messrs. Lassiter, Grissom and Jenkins being present, came forward and made satisfactory explanations.

On motion of Col. Wimbish, the convention then proceeded to the nomination by appointing three delegates frem each Captain's District to make the selection; who, having retired for a short time, returned and reported the following nominations, viz: for the Senate, R. W. Lassiter, Esq.; for the Commens, Dr. Eugene Grissom, Col. L. C. Edwards and James S. Hines, Esq. These nominations were endorsed unanimously by the Convention, and three of the gentlemen named being present, to-wit: Lassiter, Edwards and Grissom, accepted the nominations in eloquent and appropriate addresses. Mr. Amis was not present but will no doubt accept. After which the Convention adjourned.

JNO. C. TAYLOR, *Chairman.*

WILLIAM M. BLACKWELL, D. P. PASCHALL, *Secretaries.*

Cheering News from Georgia.

The long looked for battle in Northern Georgia, as will be seen by reference to our telegraphic news, commenced on last Friday about 2 o'clock in the the afternoon. Thus far the news is most cheering, and we trust is an earnest of a most glorious sequal. The fruits of our victory as far as known are 2000 prisoners, including 75 commissioned officers, twenty-five pieces of artillery, seven stand of colors, and 500 wagons with supplies. Loss on either side not yet known, but no doubt quite heavy.—Our casualties among general officers were Maj. Gen. Walker, killed, and Brig. Gens. Smith, Gist, and Mercer wounded. The Yankees lost Gen. McPherson, killed, who is one of their ablest officers. Two or three others are reported killed.

God grant our victory may be complete, and that Sherman's army may be annihilated. Further dispatches may be received before we go to press.

[Our Mountain Correspondence.]

Dear Conservative: Our business being such as to call us frequently from place to place in many sections of the mountains, we have noticed the cheering prospect of the crops every where in our peregrinations. In some sections, wheat is slightly smutted from the extreme rigors of winter, and the backwardness of Spring, bnt the yield is unusually good and harvesting is over. Corn is as promising as we have ever seen it, at this season of the year, and much cleaner than we remember ever to have beheld it, even when all our working boys were at home. Heavy crops have been planted and our women and children have lent every energy to its cultivation, and are rewarded with the gratifying assurance, that if the season continues good, they are more than repaid by the abundant yield. The oat crop has not been as good in many years. We needed seed oats, and for the lack of this the crops are not as heavy as would have been. No danger of the mountain people suffering.

On the subject of the war, our citizens are buoyant and hopeful. In all our rounds, we have met no prominent man, who declares himself for Holden.—On the coutrary, our people are indignant that he should claim their votes in preference to *our* Governor. He has forgotten that this is Gov. Vance's birth place and home, and that these men are his schoolmates and have known and supported him since he first entered public life, that we first *knew* him and brought him before the public, and he is emphatically *our* "Zeb." We jokingly remarked to Tommy T, yesterday, that we understood he was going to vote for Holden, "Vote for the D—l, was his reply. I've waded French Broad with Zeb too often to vote against him now."

Our people approve Gov. Vance's course. We have not been disappointed in him. He is the same faithful exponent of the people's rights—the same friend of the people's liberty, as when a boy we first honored him with our suffrages for whatever he asked. We are not unmindful of his past services, nor ungrateful for his labors in behalf of our interest. In the four counties over which we have travelled, we have not met a corporal's guard of acknowledged Holdenites—yes, one, *temporarily*, and you must have that. Stopping at old Squire S's, (whom you know lives on the Turnpike, a few miles west of F.) for dinner, what was our surprise on entering the sitting room to find piled on the table and scattered promiscuously over the lounge, &c., copies of the *Standard*. On looking at the dates of some of them we found them *old*. Knowing him to have been a life long whig and always an ardent Vance man, we asked in astonishment, "Squire what on earth does this mean? Surely you have not turned from your first love in your old age?"—With a quizzical look he replied, shutting one eye slowly—"Hush they are not mine, I borrowed 'em from C, who lives off the road, and is in no danger. We are expecting a Yankee raid through here every day, and you know they will be *for lifting* me when they do come." "Well, but," we asked, "of what earthly use are all these old papers?" "Why, said he, when they do come, I intend to meet the d—d varmints at the gate with armsfull of 'em, and there will be no questions as to who I am. They are better than British protection papers." He added, after a moment, "I have 'sorted 'em and burnt all the secession ones."

Whether or not it proves a safe-guard to Yankees we do not know, but certain it is, that it is the best passport among the tories that infest these mountains, a man can carry.

They have no Southern mail communication, but go where you will to any of their houses, our soldiers say, they can always find copies of the *Standard*, which they admit they procure through other routes.

A tory woman told a soldier the other day that Holden's paper had as good a circulation in the North as South. How is it? These tories are doing everything possible to secure a raid into this section before the election, and Kirk has avowed that he is coming, and his object is to make Holden votes.

Let him come, we will "lift him out of his boots" once. More anon.

Yours truly, L.
Aug 18th, 1864.

THE RAILROAD REPAIRED.

Passenger trains passed over the entire line of the Richmond and Danville Railroad Sunday. The track is now fully repaired and the road is a much better one than it was ever before, most of the rail torn up by the raiders being the flat iron, which has been repaired with the heavy T rail.

The railroad has been repaired more promptly than it was thought it would be done; but, what does this energy and enterprise avail us, if the proper measures be not taken to guard against its future destruction by the Yankee raiders. Unless the line of the road is strongly guarded they can repeat their work almost at any day, and our people will have to go to laying down rail again. The importance of this line of railway to the Governmens is known to be incalculable, and it is astonishing that some sure means are not employed to protect it against the incursions of the enemy. We are satisfied now that Grant's policy is not to fight but starve Gen. Lee's army, by destroying communications; and being forewarned we should be forearmed against such measures as he may adopt. A few hundred cavalry would, in addition to the forces now guarding the road, make everying safe against a sudden and unexpected raid.—*Danville Register.*

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

NOTICE.

WHEREAS, BY AN ORDER OF THE COUNTY Court of Caswell, made at July Term, 1864, of said Court, I will sell, at public Auction, in Yanceyville, for cash, a slave by the name of HENRY, who has been confined in Caswell jail for more than twelve months as a runaway. The said slave says he belongs to Mr. Henry Gibson, of Hyde county, North Carolina. He is sold by virtue of an Act of Assembly in such cases made and provided to pay prison fees and other charges.

JESSE C. GRIFFITH,
Sheriff of Caswell.

July 25, 1864. 80—ts.

$75.000 OF SUPERIOR FRENCH AND ENGLISH Cloths and Cassimeres, and Black Prints. For the convenience of the public, they will be cut and sold in patterns.

Also, French Corsetts,
Ladies Gauze Merino Vests,
All Wool DeLaines, and
Gentlemen's double sole Winter Boots, at
TUCKER, ANDREWS & CO.'S
Auction and Commission House.

July 30, 1864. 76—6t.

Surgical Instruments.

SEVERAL CASES OF BEAUTIFULLY FINISHED SURgical instruments, at
TUCKER, ANDREWS & CO.'S
Auction and Commission House.

July 30, 1864. 76—6t.